



IN "PICTURE" HATS

THE FASHIONABLE DESIGNS FOR THE WINTER.

Most of the Styles That Will Be Worn Are Decidedly Graceful—Illustration of One of the Most Pleasing.

Like and unlike are these wide-brimmed, graceful hats, covered with velvet, which our American beauties will don when occasions call forth picturesque millinery. They are from those eminent French designers who excel in hats of this sort. The brims curve gently, the crowns fit well, the designs are simple and there is an abundance of rich trimming, but not a hint of overtrimming.

The illustration shows a black hat beautifully made. A mass of white ostrich plumes like a small bank of snow is mounted in a wreath about the crown. The plume springs from the front and toward the right side, and in each of these models the heaviest trimming is at the right. No other trimming could be used with such a snowy mass of plumage. The brim is of the droopy variety, but curls upward all around and with more abruptness at the left side.

Very rich, but less chaste, a hat in a gray-blue, trimmed with a mass of blue aaron and Persian ornaments is made to wear with a special gown. The



coloring is so soft, however, that it may do duty with others. The feather is more gray than blue, and has white markings. Many soft colors appear in the ornaments. These trimmings would be as appropriate on gray or amethyst or black as they are on the strange blue shown in the model. The brim is very wide all round, but curves considerably at the left, the upward turn apparently narrowing it. There is no extreme tilt or poise in these large hats. In fact, fashion has decreed more quiet in the posing of good millinery. The rakish angle is tabooed. But there is much sprightliness of brim in the turbans and small hats, and eyes are well shaded in the round hats with mauve drooping brims.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

KEEP HAIR PROPER COLOR

Attention to Details Will Put Off for Many Years the Always Unwelcome Gray.

Despite the enthusiasts who rave over young faces and white hair, no woman really welcomes gray hair; she may become reconciled to it to the point of not favoring dyes, but that is all.

Therefore take every precaution to keep the hair from turning. Poor general health will do it, so will excessive worry or too much brain work without proper exercise and relaxation.

Nothing will cause the hair to become gray so quickly as allowing the scalp to be robbed of nourishing oils. For this reason, too, much shampooing or the use of drying mixtures on the hair is bad.

Tonics that contain plenty of oil are invaluable to keep the natural luster of the hair, and should be used regularly by those whose family has a tendency to turn gray early.

A Workbasket Hint.

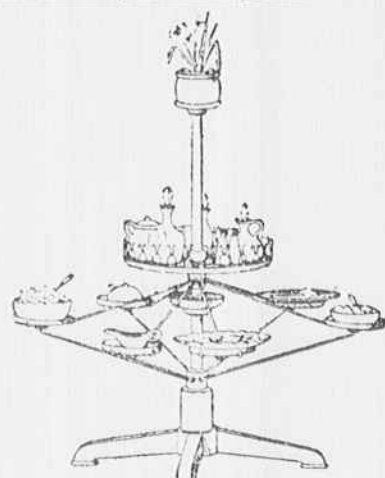
Keep in your workbasket several large-size safety pins, and use them to string loose buttons, hooks, eyes, etc. Keep those of the same size on the same pin, black hooks on black pins, white eyes on white pins, etc. Thus you never will have an untidy workbasket, or be delayed by not being able to find instantly what you are looking for.

Fasten the safety pins to one side of the lining of your basket—and your method of securing neatness will be complete.

HERE IS AUTOMATIC WAITER

Device Enabling Guests to Help Themselves Adds to Pleasure of Meal.

A device described as an automatic waiter is here illustrated. At the ends of the rods, radiating from the central standard, are holders that may be adjusted to different sizes. On these are placed the dishes to be served.



Revolving Food Server.

silver, and receptacles for salt, pepper and relishes. When the food has been placed upon the waiter the guests revolve it and help themselves. —Popular Mechanics.

WEARING OF PASTE JEWELS

Practise That Is Not to Be Commended—Many Reasons Why It Is in Poor Taste.

This concerns a practise that only in recent years has assumed dangerous proportions—the wearing of paste jewels. There is no doubt that French jewelry is artistic and beautiful, but many women now bedeck themselves in evening dress with Parisian jewelry that is such a close imitation of the real thing that there is intent to deceive. The moment this occurs bad taste creeps in. Frankness in wearing Parisian jewelry is the one thing that makes it possible to the gentlewoman.

No matter if everyone else does wear paste, do not acquire the habit. False hair and false jewels are not lovely, though "every one wears them" nowadays.

This placid acceptance of false standards—something that would have been impossible a generation ago—will undoubtedly lower the ideals of what constitutes a gentlewoman and the things she permits herself to wear.

AVOID TOO MANY CLOTHES

No Advantage in Over-Supply of Garments, No Matter of What Description.

A woman who desires to dress well on a small income, and it can be done, must learn first of all never to have too many clothes on hand at once. Let her buy the things she needs, wear them out, and then buy others. It is better to have one well-fitting tailor-made suit, kept rigorously pressed and in order, wear it until it shows signs of wear, and then replace it than it is to have several inferior suits. As to large stocks of underwear, they are only an anxiety. If not looked after frequently they grow yellow or a vagrant mouse makes a nest in them. Styles, too, alter frequently in underwear as in outer garments; also human figures alter and grow fat sometimes, and the treasures articles won't fit when they are brought out. As to shoes, it is better for the feet and better for the shoes to have several changes and wear them in rotation, but if shoes are kept too long the leather is apt to rot.

Children's Frocks.

More and more mothers are realizing that not only good taste, but good sense insists upon simplicity in little children's clothes. Furbelows are uncomfortable, tiresome and a bother to the youngsters, mothers, and likewise the laundress.

Plain percales and galateas make very sturdy frocks, standing the knocks and rubs of juvenile strenuousness with great fortitude.

Cherry and gingham in dark, yet cheerful colorings make splendid little dresses for school and autumn wear.

The vogue of the Dutch neck seems assured, and mothers are safe in making the little fall frocks in this sensible fashion.

The New Collar Pins.

It may be surprising to hear that Dutch collar pins have gone. It is only the name, however, that has passed. Pierrot pins have taken their place. The fan-shaped Pierrot pin has the advantage of following the lines of the frock where it meets the throat. Bar pins are in the ascendancy. A becoming accessory to be worn with Pierrot collars is a black velvet collarette with jeweled ornaments.

Arabia, the Least Known Portion of the Earth



A BEDOUIN ENCAMPMENT IN AN OASIS



INHABITANTS OF THE DESERT

IN all likelihood it would sound strange to the ears of most people to be told that the least known portion of the earth is the old Bible land of Arabia. It is, however, true that the land which many scholars believe was the home of the Hebrews before they reached the plain of Shinar, and which at different times has been the seat of a great civilization, is now the darkest part of the earth, darker even than any portion of Africa.

An immense country in size, Arabia is as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi river, or larger than all of the countries of Europe combined with the exception of Russia and Scandinavia. That country is almost without rivers and until recently was without railroads. The only ship which sails over the great desert is the camel. A journey along the Red sea coast from Suez to Aden takes eight days, from the Red sea to the Persian gulf 40 days, or to follow about the coast line of the country as an Arab sometimes does, it is a journey of a whole year.

Travelers have frequently penetrated the desert south of Palestine or crossed its northern part from Damascus to Bagdad, but there were but two or three who succeeded in reaching the city of Mecca and the South Arabian city of Sana, which was the home of the queen of Sheba. No Christian has succeeded in traversing the land from the north to the south.

Cause of the Desert.

The general impression of the Arabian desert is a vast sea of sand. Quite to the contrary the surface of the greater part of it is almost as hard and as smooth as a floor. Along the western and southern coasts there are barren, rocky ranges raising their peaks to the height of 9,000 feet, but most of the interior is a level plain of great fertility. It is a desert just because of the lack of irrigation. After the hard rains of winter vegetation springs forth, making the dry places look like flower gardens. Water may be found in nearly every part of the desert by digging to a sufficient depth. Here and there it comes to the surface, forming an oasis about which a cluster of date palms grows. It is in the larger of these oases that the desert encampments are usually fixed.

In central Arabia, where but two or three white men have ever been, there are parts of the desert which are sandy. There the sand is of a reddish or orange color and lies in belts many miles in width. Drifting just like snow, it changes its position after every storm.

As a recompense to the desert dweller for the poverty of the parched plains and sandy wastes, nature has provided him with the strange mirage, which is visible in nearly every part of the desert. Many kinds of trees, lakes, men and figures appear upon the desert horizon, where the Arabs know that only desert can exist. Sometimes the mirage seems so real that the Arabs who are accustomed to seeing it daily are deceived by it.

Hospitality to Travelers.

In the desert, especially among the tribal encampments, there are inns or lodging places provided for travelers. Along the lonely pilgrim routes leading to the sacred cities there are large khans to protect the traveler both from the heat of the summer and the rains in winter, also from the roving bands of thieves. These are large open inclosures with alcoves arranged along the inner sides of the walls to serve as lodging places. Aside from the alcoves, a low platform upon which the Arabian prays and the des-

ert well, the inn offers few conveniences, for in Arabia every one carries with him his bed and cooking utensils. There is no charge for passing a night in the desert hotel.

The wandering Arabs of every encampment possess a great tent, where a stranger is always welcome. It is called the mutif and is like all other tents excepting in size. The traveler on arriving makes his way to it. Stopping before the tent he gives his horse to an attendant, sticks his long spear into the ground at the tent entrance and leaving his sandals outside he enters, salutes and squats down on the ground to wait until some of the bitter Arab coffee is served to him. By tasting the coffee he has accepted the hospitality of the sheik and becomes a temporary member of the tribe. There he can remain for a certain time, eating the food which the sheik provides and wandering about their territory in perfect safety protected by the Arabs. In whatever part of the inhabited desert one may travel, one will always find shelter and almost always food.

There are many bands of roving thieves in the desert. Only if one has nothing worthy of stealing can he be safe in traveling in the desert. Long journeys of a month or more, as from Damascus to Bagdad, are sometimes made by donkey, a beast that is despised in Arabia and hardly considered worth stealing. If one travels by horse or camel he is generally in company with a large well-armed party able to contend with any wandering band.

Animals Used in Traveling.

The horse is used mostly wherever water can be found with sufficient frequency. It has been trained to continue 36 hours without drinking, but the camel is the only animal that may penetrate the driest regions. The dromedary goes about ten miles an hour for 16 hours a day.

There is a camel post over the great desert highway from Damascus to Bagdad. For ten days, with but one single well on the way, the dromedary carries the Turkish mail. The postman, riding 18 hours a day, is able to sleep on his animal by sitting behind the hump, which he uses as a pillow, letting his feet hang down behind.

The Arabs are divided into hundreds of different tribes. Each is independent and governed by a sheik who has absolute power over his people. He settles their disputes, selects the location of their camp, collects from them his tribute money and in return provides them with food whenever necessity compels them to ask for it. Arabia is generally supposed to be a part of the Turkish empire, but few of the sheiks recognize the sultan.

The dress of the Arabs is as unchangeable as the other desert customs. The undergarment is a long shirt, while the aba, a large square tunic, which may be the seamless garment of the New Testament, is the dress suit of all great occasions. At one season of the year it serves as a blanket, and at another it is the bed. On the head the Arab wears a square cloth, called the keffiyeh. On the feet are sandals of the ancient fashion.

Livelihood and Religion.

The desert Arab obtains his living by camel raising. In the great central plateau one may find him herding thousands of camels. He drives the camels to the larger cities once a year to be sold to the merchants whose caravans still transport the merchandise from one end of the desert to another.

Though Mohammed was an Arab, and the Arabian city of Mecca is the center of the Mohammedan world, the desert Arab is more or less of a pagan. He calls himself a Mohammedan, yet he seldom prays or fasts, or goes upon the pilgrimage to Mecca as a good Moslem should.

Dimly Reminiscent.

"Rollo," said the slightly deaf old lady, "I've certainly seen that conductor somewhere before. I wish you'd ask him what his name is."

The train on the elevated railway was approaching a station on the loop, and as the little boy waited up to the guard to propound the question that functionary bawled out:

"Adams an' Wabash!"

"I heard him answer you, Rollo," said the elderly dame as the boy came back. "He says his name is Adamson Waugh Bash, does he? It sounds familiar, somehow, but I can't place him."

A TIMELY WARNING.

Backache, headaches, dizzy spells and distressing urinary troubles warn you of dropsy, diabetes, and fatal Bright's disease. Act in time by curing the kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. They have cured thousands and will cure you.

Mrs. Sarah S. Mauplin, Brentwood, Tenn., says: "Doctors said I had Bright's disease and held out little hope of recovery. I could scarcely totter about. My limbs were swollen and my life was one long, drawn out pain. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was astonished at the results. In six weeks I could do a hard day's work without inconvenience."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WRONG IN THAT DIAGNOSIS

Physician's Method May Have Been All Right, but Here He Was at Fault.

We are told that the latest sensation in the medical world is the assertion of a doctor that he is able, by looking into a patient's eye, to make an accurate diagnosis of the complaint which the patient is suffering. But is this really as novel as it is supposed to be? I recollect hearing some time ago of a doctor who said to a patient who was under examination: "I can see by the appearance of your right eye what the matter with you. You are suffering from 'liver'."

"My right eye?" asked the patient. "Yes," returned the doctor. "It shows me plainly that your liver is out of order."

"Excuse me, doctor," said the patient, apologetically. "My right eye's a glass one."

His Point of View.

"John, dear," queried the young wife, glancing up from the physical culture magazine she was perusing, "what is your idea of a perfect figure?"

"Well," replied her husband, "\$100,000 may not be perfection, but it's near enough to satisfy a man of my simple tastes."

Take as much pains to forget what we ought not to have learned as to retain what we ought not to forget.—Mason.

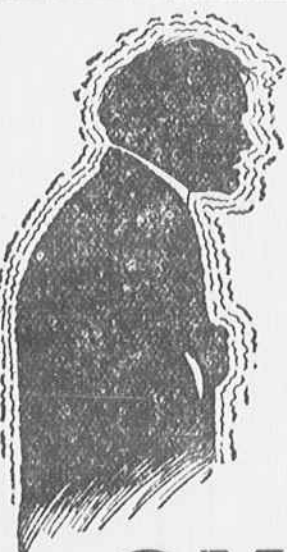
For HEADACHE—HICKS' CAPSULES. Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsules will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c, 25c, and 50 cents at drug stores.

Preserving mediocrity is much more respectable, and unspeakably more useful than talented inconsistency.—Dr. Hamilton.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

Some folks never feel faintly until they have a chance to syndicate their sorrows.

The more the tongue flows the less the head knows.



Deserved the Shoes. The weary wayfarer leaned over the fence and watched the housewife doing her chores. "Ah, lady," he said, tipping his hat, "I used to be a professional humorist. If I tell you a funny story will you give me an old pair of shoes?" "Well, that depends," responded the busy housewife; "you must remember that brevity is the soul of wit." "Yes, mum, I remember that, and brevity is the sole on each of me shoes, mum."

The Next War.

"Was a bomb dropped on the ship?" "Yes, but it was counterbalanced by a torpedo which exploded under her at the same moment."—Judge.

An ingrowing conscience drives many a man into sin.



CURES SWINNEY.

Mr. R. S. Shelton, of Hill, N.C., writes: "I used Mexican Mustang Liniment on a very valuable horse for swinney and it cured it. I always keep it in my stable and think it the best liniment for rubs and galls." Mexican Mustang Liniment is made of the best of oils and penetrates straight thru flesh and muscle to the bone. Contains no alcohol and cannot sting or torture the flesh. Buy a bottle to-day and be ready for any emergency. 25c, 50c, \$1 a bottle at Drug & Gen'l Stores.

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."

Anna Bazinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. 928

CURED Gives Quick Relief. Removes all swelling in 8 to 20 days; effect a permanent cure in 30 to 60 days. Trial treatment given free. Nothing can be fairer. Write Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Specialists, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ASTHMA Instant relief and positive cure. Trial treatment given free. Dr. Kinsman, Box 529, Augusta, Me. PATENT Your invention. Free booklet. Liberal Terms. Consult us. MILES STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1874, 83 1/2 St., Washington; 20 Dearborn St., Chicago. WANTED Live, hustling agents to sell an attractive lot and land proposition. Big money. E. & C. Clark, Sales Mgr., Hazle, Tex.

Shaking! Aching!! Shivering!!! Quivering!!!!

THAT'S malaria. Malaria is murderous. It kills the vital powers. To cure malaria you must do more than stop the shaking and aching. You must stamp out the last spark of disease and put back into the body the strength and vigor that disease has destroyed.

OXIDINE

—a bottle proves.

does this so quickly and surely that it stands alone among malaria medicines as a perfect cure. It drives out Chills and Fever, and then begins its tonic action, rebuilding and revitalizing the entire system.

The tonic body-building properties of OXIDINE make it the most effectual of all remedies for disorders of Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels when these organs are failing in their functions.

If you want to cure malaria, get OXIDINE. If you are weak, get OXIDINE and be strong.

50c. At Your Druggists

PATTON-WORSHAM DRUG CO., Mrs., Dallas, Texas

MICA AXLE GREASE Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Sold by dealers everywhere. STANDARD OIL CO. (Incorporated)